

Classified Ads.

Hereafter, Classified Advertisements will be inserted at 2 cents per word for first insertion and 1 cent a word for each subsequent insertion; each figure in the ad to count as one word. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED TO BORROW—Seven hundred and fifty dollars, at eight per cent. Good security. Box 9, Review.

TYPEWRITING—For private persons or business men. Moderate charges, quick dispatch. Phone 58R, S. M. Clarke, R.M.D. No. 1, Breed's Cross Road. 17-31-c

WANTED—Cream Separator, cheap and in good working order. Alex Fraser, School Cross Road.

HAY FOR SALE—\$36 per ton. Geo. McLean, Phone 53L.

EXPERT DRESSMAKING—For particulars phone 32M.

SMALL FERTILIZER—Sweetens the soil, 35 per cent. calcium carbonate, \$6.00 per ton, sacked, at the factory Sidney Saanich Canning Co., Ltd.

CLOTHING REPAIRED and Cleaned 776 Johnson street, Victoria. Parcels may be left with Mr. J. Critchley. Guy Walker. ttd

LISTINGS WANTED of Small Farms also properties for exchange on prairie farms. E. G. Kingwell, 511 B. C. Permanent Loan Building, Victoria.



ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 18th day of June, 1923, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Sidney, B.C., a sitting of the Court of Revision will be held for the purpose of revising the list of voters for the above named Electoral District.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Sidney, B.C., Registrar of Voters
May 13th, 1923.

THE CHURCHES

ANGLICAN
Sunday, May 20
Holy Trinity—Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m.
St. Andrew's—Mattins and Holy Communion, 11.00 a.m.
Holy Trinity—Evensong, 3.00 p.m.
St. Andrew's—Evensong, 7.00 p.m.

SIDNEY CIRCUIT UNION CHURCH.
Sunday, May 20
Services at South Saanich at 11.30 a.m. and at Sidney 7.30 p.m.
Both services will be taken by Rev. Dr. Campbell of Victoria.

ROMAN CATHOLIC
Sunday, May 20
West Road (Hagan's) 9.00.
Sidney 10.30.

EXPLAINS AGREEMENT ON BREEDING CATTLE

The Yorkshire Post referring to the speech made at Dunfermline by Duncan Marshall, Canadian commissioner of agriculture, in which he said the cattle embargo had been removed only partially, and that the breeding cattle from Canada should be admitted, says Mr. Marshall's ideas seem to have got in advance of the facts available at Whitehall.

At the conference at the colonial office between representatives of the Canadian government and the department here prior to the passing of the act removing the Canadian cattle embargo, the Post says, the question of the admission of breeding cattle was suddenly raised by the Canadian representatives, an understanding was arrived at whereby the importation of animals act should contain a clause enabling the government to make an order which certain provisions to admit breeding cattle.

Such an order would have to lie on the table in both houses of parliament here for 21 days, the Post says, and during this period, either house could quash the order.

It is well-known, the Post adds, "the breeding interests in this country are up in arms against the proposal to admit breeders from Canada, and what is tantamount to an embargo exists upon the importation of English pedigree stock. In view of this it is probable that, before draft order is laid on the table, the government will ascertain carefully in what manner it is likely to be received."

OFFICE DOG



Howdy neighbors, Remembering is often a whole lot worse than forgetting.

A NET LOSS

"Dear me," murmured the landlord as he turned on the parlor light and saw the young lady boarder feverishly trying to free her hair net from the young man boarder's coat button—"whoever'd think that a hair net could catch a fish!"

The law of contracts will not hold when one contracts a bloomin' cold. I kissed her, for I know not what, A cold she had which now I've got.

Geo. Hill says the difference between an empire and an umpire is that an umpire sticks to what he says.

Si Crabtree now buys his jitney only one quart of gas at a time. He is trying to wean it.

At fifty miles
Drove Ollie Pidd
He thought he wouldn't
Skid—but did.

"HAM AND" FOR US

Just one other thing that is wrong about our present education system is that every domestic science graduate comes out of school with the idea picked up somewhere in the curriculum that creamed codfish makes a nice breakfast dish.

Joey Doolittle says some folks idea of saving up something for a rainy day is to buy an automobile equipped with storm curtains, on the installment plan.

Maybe some people don't pray because they want to kneecommize.

For your information we pass along the affidavit information that R. A. Darling lives at Kissimmee, Fla.

"Many a man gets credit for being a cheerful loser, when he is merely too lazy to try very hard," declares Sam Roberts.

BOULEVARD TRAGEDY

They met atop the buss,
But they never met again,
For she was a chorus jane,
And he was a handsome cuss,
But a brakeman on a train.

We can speak neither French nor German, remarks the editors, but from the amount of noise coming his way it should be called the Roar of the Valley.

Maybe the second-hand auto business is a poor, but Bob Sloan says there always seems to be a market for used baby carriages.

The meanest man in the world is the one who will do you dirt and then apologize before you have time to tell him what you think of him.

Many a large man physically is so small mentally that he could rent the rest of his skull for a ball room.

Mr. Dawes says getting wealth is a hard job. Keeping it is another.

The Plink of Politeness

Two women from a country district came to a small city to live. One day as they were leaving a department store where they had just a number of purchases, the proprietor was standing at the door.

Good day, he said courteously, "I hope you will call again."

"Oh, thanks," replied one of the women, not to be outdone in politeness. "And you must come and see us some time."

Lawyer: Do you drink?
Witness (quite huffy)—That's my business.

Lawyer—Have you any other business?

Singletan—"They have machetes now that can tell when a man is lying. Ever seen one?"
Wedmore—"Seen one?" By gee, I married one."

SERIES OF BEE-KEEPING ARTICLES

I. & II.

How to Buy Queens and to Care for Package Bees

HOW TO BUY QUEEN BEES

Queen bees are purchased by beekeepers and introduced into their hives who make an honest effort to better the honey producing qualities of their stock. It is not also introduced to change the usually white to attempt to raise queens of black, or from black to queen bees of the Italian breed. The business of breeding queen bees can be purchased and a young queen bee in the United States is usually sold for \$1.00. A queen bee has a great proportion of a cost, and their value, and when they are introduced into a colony, they are made to breed.

The Kind of Bees to Buy

Many races of bees have been introduced into this country from other parts of the world, since the honey bee is not a native of North America. The first bees are thought to have been brought to this country about 1760 by the Spaniards. They were the German or common black bee and are often spoken of as the "wild" bee of this country. Other races which have been introduced since then are: Egyptian, Syrian, Caucasian, Italian, Carniolan, and African. Of these races the Italian is practically the only one bred commercially in this country. This fact, a result of the consensus of opinion among the bee men of the United States, makes a choice of breeding stock easy. The Italian bee is probably the best bee for all parts of this country. The fact that the black or German bees were first to be introduced to North America may be the reason why they are often the most prevalent. While the blacks are perhaps as hardy as the Italian bees, they have been discarded by most commercial honey producers because of many other less desirable traits.

Desirable Traits of Italians

Italian bees have been found after extensive use, to have a number of desirable features, not all of which are found in any other race of bees. Five of these features are listed here in the apparent order of their importance: 1—Resistance to "European" foul brood; 2—Hardiness; 3—Honey gathering qualities; 4—Gentleness; 5—Resistance to wax moths.

Tested and Tested Queens

Breeders of queen bees usually list tested and untested queens. The tested queens are those which have been tested, but which have not been kept long enough to test their fertility or not they are purely a matter of opinion. In quantities, untested queens are usually purchased. When purchased from a good breeder, untested queens are safe. For the beekeeper, who wishes to make certain he is getting pure stock, tested queen bees may be bought.

Explanation of Costs

Queen bees cannot be bred which will hatch worker bees until they have been mated. Mating of the queen bees takes place in the air on the wing. For this reason it is impossible to control the mating of queen bees. Reliable breeders will therefore guarantee the quality of their queens. The quality of the queens of other races than the one they are breeding from and rear a portion of, and of the quality of the queen bees, is an estimate of the quality of the queens. For the beekeeper, who wishes to make certain he is getting pure stock, tested queen bees may be bought.

It requires 21 days from the egg to the adult bee. The tested queen bees are usually sold for \$1.00. A queen bee has a great proportion of a cost, and their value, and when they are introduced into a colony, they are made to breed. The business of breeding queen bees can be purchased and a young queen bee in the United States is usually sold for \$1.00. A queen bee has a great proportion of a cost, and their value, and when they are introduced into a colony, they are made to breed.

HOW TO CARE FOR PACKAGE BEES

Complete instructions for introduction of queen into a colony of bees come with each queen bee and are usually printed on the top side of the address card. The plan is simple and is usually as follows:

The "nucleus" method of queen introduction is the safest known, and ought to be used only in the case of a valuable queen or in the utmost need of safe introduction, because of the extra manipulation required. The "nucleus" method of queen introduction follows:

First—when the new queen has arrived—make the colony to which the queen bee is to be introduced, queenless, by removing its own queen, and by destroying queen cells if any are present. Second, remove two frames of mostly capped and emerging brood with a small quantity of honey from this colony and place them in a hive body, after shaking all but the young downy bees off the two combs in front of their hive. Place the hive body containing the two frames of brood directly above the brood chamber of the hive with a piece of wire screen between the two hive bodies to prevent bees passing from one hive body to the other. Introduce the queen bee to the two frames of brood by first inserting a pencil in the hole at the candy end of the queen cage. Push the pencil clear through. Then place the cage between the two frames of brood in the top hive body, and close up the hive. If the weather is cold, protect the hive with some warm covering. In about two days the queen should be "introduced." The expression "introduced" means released within the hive and accepted by the bees. At that time carefully remove the wire screen, but do not examine the hive further for five more days. Queen cells should then be destroyed in the lower hive body if any are started. The queen and the two combs of brood may then be placed in the lower hive body again.

In removing the frames of brood from the first hive, the space left should be filled by other combs or full sheets of bee comb foundation. These "filler" frames should be put on one side of the hive, first removing the frames already in the hive, together, so that any space is left only on one side of the hive. Otherwise the bees may fill in the space with brood comb. It may be well to note when you take the frames of brood and which you make queen cells, that queen bees do not defend their home as well against robbers, as do colonies which are queen-right.

HOW TO CARE FOR PACKAGE BEES

Packages to Start

A means of getting started in beekeeping which is gaining in popularity, is by the purchase of "package" bees. These are from beekeepers located in the south. The packages are wood and wire cages which will hold one or more pounds of live bees, and come with a can of feed to apply on or during their confinement. Such shipments of live bees are made by express and parcel post, although express shipments have proved most popular in the past. These bees must be purchased from a reliable source, and can furnish one queen.

AUDITORIUM

POLA NEGRI

IN

Passion



POLA NEGRI IN 'PASSION'

ALSO GOOD COMEDY

Friday and Saturday, May 18 & 19

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

IN

Tol'able David

WITH GOOD COMEDY

Monday and Tuesday, May 21 & 22

NO SHOW ON FRIDAY & SATURDAY, May 25 & 26

ADMISSION --- Adults 30c, Children 15c

BUY WHERE YOUR MONEY MAKES MONEY

Cream of Wheat, per pkt. 23c Bulk Ten, per lb. 55c
Bel Monte Raisins, seeded, Potted Meats, large tins, 10c
Large pkt. 15c
Dor Brand Raisins, Bulk Dates, per lb. 12c
1 lb. large pkt. 15c

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT—WE APPRECIATE YOUR CUSTOM

LOCAL CASH GROCERY

—Where Most People Trade—

A Wool Tweed Suit

For Your Boy

\$7.95 and \$10.00

This is your opportunity to get a remarkably good suit for your boy at a low cost. The Suits are made of excellent quality tweed, with plain or plaid patterns, and shown in grey, brown, and navy blue. The coats are stylishly made and well tailored. The best values you could possibly secure at \$7.95 and \$10.00. Boys' Clothing, Main Floor

First Long Suits for Youths \$16.50

For the young man who is entering his life with a new suit, we have some stylish models that will appeal to those who admire neat clothes. Suits in sport style, light or dark, and shown in the same stylish lines as our smart young man's models. There are grey, brown, navy blue and light blue. \$16.50. Boys' Clothing, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
VICTORIA, B. C.

What About That Fire or Life Insurance

Apply
S. ROBERTS

Beacon Ave., Sidney.
Phone No. 5 or 70R
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

STEWART MONUMENTAL WORKS, LTD.

Write us for Prices
before purchasing elsewhere.
1401 May St., Victoria, B.C.
Alex. Stewart, Manager.

Sidney Barber Shop

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco,
Soft Drinks, Candy, Etc.

NOTICE Special Late Train

Saanich Interurban
Beginning Friday,
Nov. 17

and each Friday until further
notice.

Extra Passenger Train

will leave Victoria at 11.50
p.m. for Saanichton and inter-
mediate points.

B. C. Electric

Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc., Daily

Rankin's Bakery

Second Street, Sidney

Telephone 19

TRY A CLASSIFIED

Review Classified Ads Bring
Results--2c a Word First
Insertion, 1c a Word For
Each Additional Insertion

Here and There

Seeding in Alberta was two weeks
later this year than last.

A second party of Swiss immigrants
recently arrived at St. John aboard
the Melita and are en route for the
West, where they will engage in
agriculture.

Twenty-two thousand immigrants
to Canada from the United States
were inspected on trains and high-
way crossings at the 33 points from
Port Arthur to Kingsgate, B.C., dur-
ing March of this year.

To date the port of Vancouver has
shipped or booked 17,000,000 bushels
of wheat to the Orient and South
America. The railroads expect at
least 2,500,000 additional bushels to
be shipped this way in the near
future.

The memory of the early mission-
aries of the Oblate Order will be
perpetuated by the Canadian Pacific
Railway, and several stations on the
extensions of their lines between
Kipawa and Quinze will bear names
of early members of that organiza-
tion which did so much for the
colonization of the country.

There are thirteen new paper
making machines being installed in
Canadian paper mills this year.
When erected and running full these
machines will consume more than
350,000 additional cords of wood a
year. Canada is already annually
consuming and exporting more than
5,000,000 cords of pulpwood, repre-
senting the growth of a century or
more on 1,250,000 acres of land.

A new service for motor tourists
desiring to pass between the main-
land and Vancouver Island has been
inaugurated between Bellingham and
Victoria. The Motor Princess, with
a capacity for fifty automobiles and
250 passengers, plies twice daily be-
tween the ports. This boat is motor
driven and the first of its kind to
be operated on the Pacific side of
the continent.

In 1922 Canada produced 2,413
tons of salt cake, valued at \$54,804,
and 1,329 tons of Glauber salts
valued at \$42,719, according to gov-
ernment figures. There are a num-
ber of immense deposits of Glauber
salts in the province of Saskatch-
ewan, which are at the present time
only in the initial stages of develop-
ment, but it is anticipated that the
next few years will see a consider-
able increase in production.

The Canadian exhibit at the Brit-
ish Empire Exhibition, to be held in
London from April 20th to October
31st, 1924, is to be financed, con-
trolled and directed by the Federal
Government. The estimated cost is
\$1,000,000. The two Canadian rail-
roads are planning exhibits on ad-
joining sites, each with a floor space
of 10,000 feet. The cost of the Cana-
dian Pacific exhibit is estimated at
\$300,000.

The Canadian Pacific steamship
"Empress of Russia," upon her last
sailing, carried a shipment of Cana-
dian frogs for Japan. Cool space
was reserved in the hold of the liner
and the travellers were well packed
in ice. On being taken ashore at
Yokohama these frogs will be gradu-
ally warmed until they are ready to
be let loose, when they will be lib-
erated on the lawns of Japanese
importers, with the idea of giving
the Japanese a new industry in the
production of frogs legs.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraphs
have announced the following re-
duced rates per word for cable me-
sages to the following countries
effective to-day:—Austria, 30 cents,
Belgium 23 cents, France 22 cents,
Germany 25 cents, Great Britain and
Ireland 20 cents, Greece 35 cents,
Hungary 33 cents, Italy 26 cents,
Spain 33 cents, Switzerland 27 cents.
The 25 cent per word rate to Great
Britain and Ireland is still in effect
for special rush cables. Correspond-
ing reductions have been made in
the rates to other countries in Europe
and beyond via Atlantic cables, and
the new deferred rates will be one-
half of the full rates quoted above
except to Great Britain and Ireland
where the existing deferred rate of
9 cents per word is unaltered.

SMILE AWHILE

"What profession is your boy Josh
going to select?"

"I'm going to educate him to be a
lawyer," replied Farmer Cornlossel.
"He's naturally argumentative an'
bent on mixin' into other people's
troubles an' he might jes' as well get
paid fur his time."

Pat and Mike were gazing up at an
aeroplane.

Pat—"How would you like to be
up there with that aeroplane?"

Mike—"Bogorra, I'd hate to be up
there without it."

A farmer wrote to the editor of an
agricultural paper asking for a
method of ridding his orchard of the
grasshopper plague. In the same
mail the editor received a request
for advice from an anxious mother
about her baby twins who were hav-
ing a hard time teething.

The editor's stenographer mixed
the replies with the result that the
farmer received the following:
"Wrap flannel cloths around their
throats. Rub their gums with castor
oil and massage their stomachs
twice a day."

The anxious mother received this
startling advice: "Cover with dry
straw. Soak thoroughly with coal
oil and apply a match! The little
pests will soon stop bothering you."

Friend—"What is your baby going
to be when he grows up?"

Financier—"A blackmailer, I'm
afraid. We have to give him some-
thing every little while to keep him
quiet."

A NEW EXCUSE

Farmer—See here, young feller,
what are you doing up that tree?

Boy—One of your apples fell down
and I'm trying to put it back.

The noise coming from upstairs
was appalling. Mother, making cakes
in the kitchen, could stand the com-
motion no longer.

Hastily washing her hands, she
started to mount the staircase, when
she found that the noise was pro-
ceeding from the nursery.

She went up the rest of the flight,
and on reaching the top she shouted:

"Children, children, what are you
doing? What on earth is all this
noise about?"

Little Willie's eyes were bright
with excitement as he replied:

"We've had grandpa and Uncle
Henry locked in the cupboard for the
last hour. When they get a bit
angrier we're going to play Daniel
in the Lions' Den."

IMPORTED JOKE

"Why are you putting that greasy
stuff on your lips, Mummy?"

"Because they're a little cracked,
dear."

"Is that the stuff daddy puts on
his head every morning, Mummy?"

HIS IDEA OF IT

Mother—Let that dog alone
Bobby! I'm surprised at you.

Bobby—I wonder if you'll ever get
used to me, mamma? You're always
surprised at me.

Home Economy

"Robert, if you don't behave bet-
ter, I'll send you to bed without any
supper."

"You're always trying to save on
the grocery bills, Ma."

Happy Dispatch

Office Girl—Could I have next
Monday, sir, for my sister's wed-
ding?

Employer—Why, you had a holi-
day for a sister's wedding last month.

Girl—Yes, sir; we do get off
quickly in our family.

MAYTIME FROLIC IN VICTORIA

Victoria, B.C., May 16.—Indians
from outlying settlements along the
Coast will be assembled here shortly
to recreate for the entertainment of
the present generation of whites the
adventures and dangers of their
pioneer fathers, the first white men
to settle in the far west. Two set-
tlers' forts, modeled on the pattern
of the old Hudson's Bay Company
trading posts, are being built now
and will be destroyed when the In-
dians, in a night attack, capture and
burn them. This mock battle, which
will be carried out with the utmost
care for historical detail, will be one
of the features of the Maytime Frolic
to be held here May 24, 25 and 26
when thousands of visitors from out-
side points will be entertained.

The two forts to be attacked by the
Indians are being built in the
Gorge Park on the outskirts of the
city now under the supervision of old
Hudson's Bay men who remember
the earliest days on the coast. One
of the forts will stand on a huge
raft, floating in an arm of the sea
and the other on the shore near by.
At this point the waters hurtling
through a narrow gorge, create fierce
rapids. The Indians, in their canoes,
and wearing their war paint, will
slip down these rapids after dark
while giant naval searchlights play
upon them so that the crowds lining
the banks may see them clearly.

A fierce battle will ensue at the
floating fort which finally will be
burned to the water's edge. The
whites will take to their boats and
make to the second fort on shore
where they will make their last
stand. At the height of the battle
an old naval boat, like those used
fifty years ago, will dash down the
stream, filled with British tars who
will charge to the rescue.

The Indians are to be carefully
schooled in the attack but will be
instructed to carry it out in real
native fashion. The battle is expect-
ed to be one of the most striking
historical spectacles ever produced
in western Canada.

INSPECTION OF CANNED FOOD AND MEATS

Recent attempts to sell veal from
calves slaughtered before they have
attained the age of three weeks, call
attention to the general require-
ments of the Meat and Canned Foods
Act, administered by the Health of
Animals branch of the Dominion de-
partment of agriculture, and to the
regulations thereunder governing the
inspection of meats. This Act
provides, in the first instance, that
all animals intended for slaughter in
any establishment must be officially
inspected. The word "establishment"
means any abattoir, packing house,
or other premises in which such ani-
mals are slaughtered, or in which
any parts thereof or products thereof
are prepared for food for export or
are stored for export. Every animal
affected with disease, or suspected
of such disease, must be slaughtered
under the supervision of the inspec-
tor, and will be disposed of as that
inspector may decide according to
the regulations. Unless the minister
of agriculture otherwise directs,
upon the report of an inspector, ani-
mals owned by farmers and slaugh-
tered by them on their own premises
are not subject to inspection under
the provisions of the Act. A carcass
or any portion thereof may be re-
inspected at any time.

Under this Act all articles canned,
and preserved, intended for food, in-
cluding fish, fruit, or vegetables, or
any food or food product which may
be named by the Governor in Coun-
cil, are subject to inspection, both

SAND HEADS TIDE TABLE FOR MONTH OF MAY

Date	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
1.....	5:05	12.8	11:49	6.8	18:41	13.3		
2.....	0:20	6.9	5:43	12.5	12:33	0.4	19:35	13.4
3.....	1:12	7.4	6:22	12.1	13:19	0.1	20:30	13.4
4.....	2:08	8.0	7:03	11.6	14:07	0.8	21:26	13.2
5.....	3:11	8.3	7:49	10.8	14:57	1.6	22:23	13.0
6.....	4:21	8.3	8:36	9.9	15:50	2.6	23:21	12.8
7.....	5:39	8.1	9:55	9.1	16:47	3.6		
8.....	0:10	12.5	7:02	7.4	11:33	8.6	17:49	4.6
9.....	1:04	12.4	8:08	6.5	13:09	8.7	18:52	5.5
10.....	1:45	12.2	8:53	5.7	14:25	9.1	19:53	6.2
11.....	2:22	12.1	9:23	1.8	15:27	9.8	20:48	6.7
12.....	2:55	12.0	9:52	4.0	16:18	10.4	21:37	7.1
13.....	3:25	11.9	10:21	3.4	17:03	10.9	22:21	7.5
14.....	3:54	11.8	10:51	2.8	17:44	11.4	23:04	7.8
15.....	4:22	11.5	11:22	2.4	18:23	11.5	23:46	8.1
16.....	4:49	11.4	11:54	2.0	19:01	12.1		
17.....	0:28	8.4	5:17	11.2	12:27	1.7	19:40	12.3
18.....	1:11	8.6	5:46	11.0	13:02	1.5	20:20	12.5
19.....	1:50	8.8	6:16	10.8	13:39	1.6	21:02	12.5
20.....	2:44	8.8	6:49	10.5	14:19	1.8	21:47	12.5
21.....	3:38	8.7	7:35	10.1	15:04	2.4	22:36	12.4
22.....	4:41	8.4	8:48	9.6	15:57	2.9	23:21	12.4
23.....	5:49	7.6	10:27	9.2	16:57	3.8		
24.....	0:12	12.5	6:51	6.6	12:06	5.5	18:02	4.7
25.....	0:58	12.0	7:46	5.3	13:34	6.8	19:10	5.5
26.....	1:42	12.8	8:34	3.9	14:48	10.8	20:16	6.2
27.....	2:24	13.0	9:16	2.8	15:58	11.7	21:18	6.9
28.....	3:05	13.0	10:03	1.4	16:50	12.5	22:16	7.5
29.....	3:46	13.0	10:46	0.5	17:45	13.1	23:13	8.0
30.....	4:27	12.9	11:30	0.0	18:39	13.6		
31.....	0:09	8.4	5:07	12.5	12:15	0.1	19:32	13.8

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is
counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for
height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

during preparation and in packing.
Imported articles of food are re-
quired to have guarantees of inspec-
tion at the place of origin and are
also subject to inspection in Canada.
Inspectors can refuse to inspect or
mark articles in any establishment
where the sanitary conditions are
not satisfactory. Articles of food
intended for export are subject to
additional inspection and special re-
gulations.

MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS ALONG SKEENA RIVER

The changing panoramas of moun-
tains and valleys along the Skeena
and Bulkley Rivers of Central Brit-
ish Columbia, holds the traveller's
constant attention as areas of
supreme scenic grandeur unfold
themselves as the train skirts valleys
and rivers, or winds around moun-
tain ridges to view quaint Indian
villages, with Totem poles of the
tribes, or here and there salmon can-
neries or mining towns. Interest al-
ternates rapidly along this portion
of the Canadian National Railways.
Bulkley Gate and Bulkley Canyon
are features of great interest, whilst
the Bulkley Valley is characterized
by its wealth of agricultural land
comprising the fertile valley of Cen-
tral British Columbia.

Deeds, Not Words

Father (sternly).—Fighting again!
Didn't I tell you if any of the other
boys angered you to count twenty
before you said anything?

Tommy—Yes, sir, but I didn't need
to say anything. Before I'd counted
twelve the other boy yelled 'Enough!'

CHURCHES AND UNION SCHEME

With a view to considering a
wider church union scheme, repre-
sentatives of the Church of England
will probably meet with the leaders
of the Methodist, Presbyterian and
Congregational churches this fall,
according to an announcement made
by Archbishop Matheson last week.

The primate declared that he had
an invitation to meet the representa-
tives of the denominations now
working out the church union
scheme, and with this in view he
would discuss the matter with the
committees of the general synod,
which will meet at Calgary next Sep-
tember. The latter meetings will be
held, he said, following the sessions
of the provincial synod in Saskatoon.

So far as the Anglican church
work is concerned, the primate said,
the matter would be discussed on the
basis of the Lambeth report on the
reunion of Christendom. The Church
of England in Canada already had
appointed a committee to negotiate
with other churches with reference
to this proposal. The other denom-
inations, as yet, had not done so,
he said.

An invitation from the archbishop
to discuss church union was dealt
with at a meeting of leaders of the
interested denominations in Toronto
last week, when deep gratification
was expressed that the proposal had
been presented. The feeling was,
however, that the present church
union scheme between the Metho-
dists, Presbyterians and Congrega-
tionalists should be consummated
before the wider venture should be
taken up.

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UNION BAY-COMOX-POWELL RIVER ROUTE—From Vancouver
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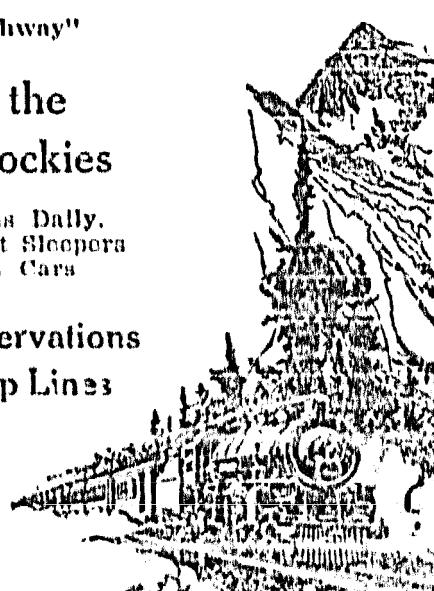
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Card of Thanks, \$1.00.

SIDNEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Parents will be gratified to note the increasing efficiency of the school. It will be interesting to note the gradual improvement since Mr. James Ramsay took over the principalship. In the report for March, 1922, the inspector's report on the standing of the school was "Fair, but improving," in the next report October, 1922 the report showed still an improvement, whilst the report which came out last week is still more encouraging as the inspector's report was "Good" with a special remark: "This school is steadily improving."

Mr. Ramsay received his training in Dublin and had 24 years Old Country experience, so that Sidney is fortunate in obtaining a man of Mr. Ramsay's calibre, as principal, as his experience and ability would entitle him to a larger field for his activities. When one realizes the importance of education and the power and assistance it places in one's hands in the battle of life, one can see how important it is to have efficient teachers in the schools, and judging by the inspector's report Mr. Ramsay is very ably seconded by his assistants.

TROUBLE OF FARMER TOO MUCH CREDIT

The Council of the American Bankers' Association endorses the work of the Agricultural Commission in establishing closer relations between the banker, the farmer of the country, and the agricultural colleges. The Council is convinced that the work so successfully inaugurated this year will result in the maintenance and strengthening of the fundamental institutions of the country.

There is no question, says the Council, that the whole agricultural industry has been suffering not from a lack of credit but from a super-abundance of credit which has frequently led to speculation in land and uneconomic expenditure. The misapprehension broadly shared that the fall in the price of farm products was caused by undue restriction of banking credit has been so clearly disproved by government boards themselves that it seems unwise to us to base legislative remedies upon such an untenable position.

The Council believes that the most serious condition confronting the farmers of the country is due to the maladjustment prevailing between the prices which farmers receive for their products and those which they are compelled to pay for the goods which they themselves must purchase. This maladjustment arises in part from the demands of organized labor and from the chaotic condition of the European markets. The Council believes that in this connection the whole immigration policy should be carefully considered with a view of having a sufficient supply of labor available for agriculture and industry. At the same time it ought to be possible to prevent the entry of such who are likely to prove a menace to the political and physical welfare of the country.

THE BIG FLOW OF OIL IS CUTTING GASOLINE PRICES

The oil markets are all easy. The enormously increased output of crude oil has, at last, had its effect and the pressure of stocks has forced some cuts in prices. The oils with the highest gasoline content have held relatively firm, but gasoline has now started down, as the unseasonable weather has delayed absorption of the huge stocks accumulated over the winter. Standard of New Jersey cut prices last week.

Refiners have been curtailing their runs because of large stocks on hand.

Daily average crude production during the week ended April 14 made another new record, totalling 1,951,650 barrels, an increase of 9,500 over the previous week. California's production now runs above 700,000 daily, more than double what it was nine months ago, and derricks are raised even in Los Angeles cemeteries.

B. C. INVESTORS LIGHT ON MINE SPECULATION

There has been a steady increase, says The Financial Post, in the interest displayed in British Columbia mining development and now capital is flowing in all the time. One of the regrettable features of mining in this province has been the comparatively small amount of Canadian money that has gone into mining ventures. The majority of the successful projects, which have returned handsome dividends, are owned and operated by American interests. Efforts are now being made to interest Canadian and English investors in British Columbia mining properties to a greater extent than in the past.

Alternate plans for wise investment in mining enterprises in this country were recommended by Dr. S. J. Schofield, of the University of British Columbia, in addressing the British Columbia Bureau of Mines. One plan recommended by Dr. Schofield provided for investment in a small development company of limited capital; the other for formation of a large company with a capital of at least half a million dollars to develop prospects into producing mines. The development company would engage a competent engineer and restrict its operations to exploration and development work, the revenue being derived from sale of the most promising claims to companies with adequate resources to convert them into producing units.

Investment in the larger company was urged upon the business men of British Columbia by Dr. Schofield, who contended that the formation of such organizations constituted the only sure way of stimulating and maintaining local interest in the mining industry. These larger companies, he suggested, should not concentrate on one or two properties, but should scatter its investment over a group of at least ten claims in different mineral areas. He stated:

"It has been worked out from experience that about two groups out of every ten finally develop into producing mines and to place mining on a substantial and not on the basis of a gambling venture, as has frequently been the case in the past, ten groups of claims should be developed simultaneously in order that at least ten claims might turn into producing mines and give sufficient returns to pay dividends on the whole investment. I believe that under efficient organization, employing only the best engineers and geologists a company capitalized for one million dollars would bring mining in Vancouver into the realm of business."

INTERESTING FACTS

Icebergs sometimes last for 200 years.

Silkworms are sold by the pound in China.

China has a war god with 3,000 different names.

Switzerland leads the world in electric railways.

Kite flying is one of the chief sports of the adult Malays.

Male bakers in London outnumber the women by eight to one.

Of civilized peoples the Manxmen are said to be the most superstitious.

There is no prohibition of alcohol in Buenos Ayres, and many saloons never close.

Approximately 1,000,000 farms in the United States are owned and tilled by negroes.

There is a greater number of orders of nobility in Italy than in any other country.

Alligators, parrots, rats and snakes are eaten by the Indians of the Brazilian wilds.

The moon rotates on its axis in exactly the same period that it revolves around the earth.

German husbands must give their wives one-third of their incomes to maintain the family table.

The King of Greece receives a salary of \$32,000 a year. Cabinet ministers earn \$30 a month.

Constantinople is the only city in the world that is situated on two continents, Europe and Asia.

A Japanese tailor makes the lining to a garment first, and cuts out the cloth from it as a pattern.

Sometimes vegetable growth is very rapid. The common mushroom attains its full size in less than 24 hours.

Under the new law now enforced in Turkey anyone found drinking alcoholic beverages receives 30 strokes of the bastinado.

Because of the rapidly rising price of meat in France, the government has temporarily prohibited the exportation of cattle.

Handel had one of the most remarkable musical memories ever known. He knew, by heart, over 50 operas from beginning to end.

It is said that posts planted in the earth upper end down will last longer than those which are set in the natural position in which the tree grew.

One of the earliest gems used in the engagement ring was the lodestone, which symbolized the force of attraction which drew the maiden from her own family into another.

The inhabitants of some of the remote parts of China have the idea the greater the number of religious beliefs they profess, the more certain are their chances in the next world.

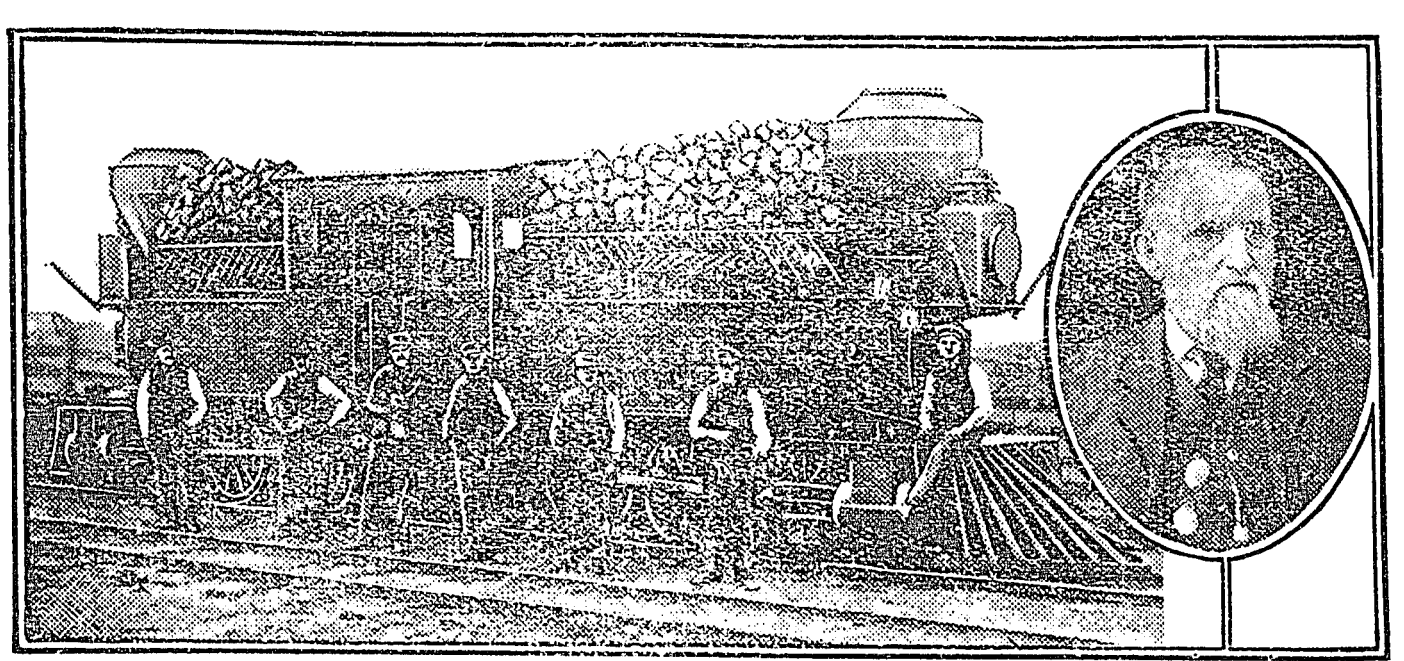
If all the bread the average person eats in a year were baked in one loaf, it would take three strong men to lift it and a horse to pull it. The weight of the loaf would be 397 pounds.

Thirty skeletons found recently in a cave near Chantilly are believed to be the remains of men, women and children who were captured and buried alive during the 16th century religious wars in France.

Every day is the Sabbath somewhere. The Greeks observe Monday; the Russians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Jews, Saturday; and the Christians, Sunday.

The fisher folk of Scotland are very superstitious. For instance, one must not speak to a crew on their way to the harbor, as the person so doing will be responsible for any misfortune that may happen during the voyage.

The Japanese religion demands that a man must worship "on the soil" everyday. Princes and rich men evade this by sprinkling a little of the soil from a room some times on a square of cement made for the purpose.



Double-Ender and Driver.

In the passing of Charles Clarke at his Toronto home, the Canadian Pacific lost one of its oldest locomotive engineers. In the pioneer days of Canadian railroads, the late Mr. Clarke used to drive an old wood-burning engine known as a double-ender, and the engine on which he made his first run as engineer on the Canadian Pacific is shown above. He was born in England 76 years ago and started railroading at the age of eighteen with the old Midland line, joining the company from whose service he was retired about twelve years after.

ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

Grades of Potatoes and Onions and General Provisions

In response to several enquiries regarding the Root Vegetable Act and its requirements, the following particulars are given: The Act is administered by the Fruit branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. It specifies, first, the grades adopted for potatoes and onions, the manner of their packing, and the marking of containers. It then provides for the sale of potatoes, onions, artichokes, beets, parsnips, and turnips by weight (except when the top leaves are attached or potatoes are sold by the barrel) and defines the duties of inspectors, the penalties for violations of the Act. The Act does not apply to new potatoes shipped between June 1 and September 30, inclusive, to seed potatoes, to green onions, and to potatoes or onions for export.

The grades adopted for potatoes offered for sale in Canada are:

Canada A quality—Sound, reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, abnormal growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, blight, soft rot, dry rot, or damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. The diameter of the potatoes of the round varieties must not be less than one and seven-eighths inches and of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches.

Canada B quality—Reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, and soft rot, and which are free from serious damage caused by sunburn, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. The diameter must not be less than one and one-half inches.

To allow for variations incident to grading and handling in each of the above two grades, five per cent by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition, six per cent by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of the grade, providing that not more than two per cent by weight of the entire lot have flesh injured by soft rot.

Canada C, ungraded quality—Includes only potatoes of one and one-half inches or more in diameter.

Four grades of onions are created by the Act, as follows:

Fancy quality—Sound, well-cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, not less than three inches in diameter.

Choice quality—Sound, well-cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, not less than two inches in diameter.

Standard quality—Sound, well-cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

Boilers—These include only sound, well-cured onions of similar varietal characteristics that may be below one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

All the foregoing three grades must be free from doubles and scabs, not sprouted, nor peeled, nor with root growth, and practically free from leaves, dirt and other foreign matter, and without damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means.

In order to allow for variations incident to grading and handling, three per cent by weight of any lot of "Boilers" may be under the requirements of the grade. The Act is obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa.

SLATS' DIARY

(By Ross Farquhar.)

FRIDAY—Pa was a telling I and ma about ole man James witch lives down on Main st. and is so awfully clost and stingy. They was a putting up skreen dores and windows nex dore to him this morning and as pa past his house he sed Well Mr. Jas. arent you a going to put up yure skreens this yr. and he replied and says No I gess I wont put enny up this yr. Times is pritty hard and I thing I can save a little by doing with-out skreens and just keeping a S,ider

SATURDAY—Jakes pa is sore at there Dr. now. His ma had ben haveing trouble with her eyes and her nerves and the Dr. xamined her the other day and he told her she shud oughtent to read in the mornings enny more. So now she lays in bed till noon and Jakes pa has to get his own breakfast and Jakes.

SUNDAY—Pa's neffew witch got married a cupple yrs. ago to a lady frend of hissen was here today and frum all we cud gether he is very unhappy in his life with her. He was asting pa for sum advise witch he new pa all ways has got plenty of, and pa sed well what does she do and he sed Well she treats me like a dog and I dont no what to do. Then pa says Well why dont you bite her then.

MONDAY—Ma and pa went to a party tonite but they cum home erly the reason was on acct. of they was a slite of hand man or a hipnotizer or sumthing there and he started out and sed Now I want you to tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are. So pa beets it home because he had ben eating a lot of Cheese.

TUESDAY—Sum wimen beleave in getting reddy in plenty of time. As Jake and me past a house in the east End a woman cum to the frunt dore and calls her kid and sed Cum on Elmer & let me warsh yare face so you can ride on the slop wagon with yure pa tomorrow.

WENSDAY—Played ketch with a girl witch is vassit-ing up to Blisterses house and she suva can throw the ball and ketch it. What I mean she aint no Sissy.

THURSDAY—Mr. Benson was a telling pa that he got sum strawberries witch cum from George in a tin can today. Pa sed thats nothing out of the extraordinary we are going to Tennessee in are ford this summer mobly.

SOLDIER SETTLERS ON 3,000,000 ACRES

The report of the Soldiers Settlement board indicates that 3,000 of the men who were placed on farms under the auspices of the board have given up the undertaking. The balance of those placed on the land, namely 25,844 have remained and are discharging their obligations. Very few are leaving now, those who were not fitted for country life dropping out early.

The soldiers have settled up about three million acres, and last year about 200,000 acres were under cultivation. From this area about 3,000,000 bushels of grain were harvested. The board is continuing its work and is engaged both in the supervision of the men already placed on the land and in a general settlement work, seeking to place former British soldiers and officers on vacant Canadian land under the best possible conditions.

Don't fail to see Percy.

OCEAN TRAVEL AND SUPERB SCENERY

A 500-mile cruise in Ocean waters, via Grand Trunk Pacific steamships, from Vancouver to Alaska Coast, along the "Inside Passage," affords all the delights of ocean travel combined with superb scenery. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of a sea trip as a restorative for tired mind and body. Seated on the spacious decks of the S.S. "Prince Rupert," or S.S. "Prince Geo.," looking over the wild waste of waters, inhaling the invigorating purity of salt sea air, one is enraptured by the sublimity of the presence of the sea, the languid swell of the waves, and the wash of the water against the ship's side. Many travellers want no better holiday than the time spent aboard one of these palatial steamships; every hour being filled with enjoyment, whether spent in contemplation of the glories of nature or in the happy social life which develops as the journey proceeds, with deck games, concerts and dancing.

CONTINUED STORY

Caged!

The Romance of
a Lunatic Asylum
By HEADON HILL

CHAPTER IV. Continued

The traces of dissipation were painfully marked on his weak face, but he seemed much more subdued in manner than of late, and though he did not stay long he was quite affectionate.

"Tell any one about you being broke, sis?" he exclaimed. "Of course I shan't do any such thing, when it's all my eye and stuff and nonsense. I wouldn't have such a flam get about, to injure the dear old Doctor, for any money. I believe you just hatched it up to stall of Victor Vantbrace, and I don't blame you, for he isn't what he cracks himself up to be. I'm beginning to see through that chap at last."

Kate was profoundly thankful to hear it, but after Percy had gone away she was a little puzzled by his rapid change of front. Only the day before he had been pleading his friend's cause, and now he had turned round on him. She could only suppose that they had quarrelled on the previous night—probably owing to the failure of Percy's special pleading, or it might be, because Percy had informed Vantbrace of the loss of fortune which he now professed to discredit. In any case Kate was confident that no breath of the bad news would reach Mrs. Cathcart through the rejected suitor. She flattered herself that he was not likely to show his face in Ladbroke Gardens again, and he did not know any of their friends.

So the time passed till the morning of Thursday, which was the day before Lindsay was due to start to catch the P. and O. mail-boat at Marseilles. Kate was the first to enter the breakfast-room, and having glanced at the letters on the sideboard without finding any addressed to her, took up the "Daily Telegraph" till the gentlemen should put in an appearance. Mrs. Cathcart always breakfasted in her room.

Father and son arrived together, and they were met by an exclamation from the fair reader.

"There has been the most wonderful burglary!" she cried. Guess where?"

"Not here I hope," said Lindsay lightly. "One of the maids said that the bath-room window was found unfastened on Tuesday morning, though she was prepared to swear she had sprung the catch on Monday night."

"No, it was at Haverstock House," returned Kate, whose excitement was due to the fact that Lord Haverstock was her god-father. "The marvellous part of it is that the police had received a warning that a burglary was intended and were on the look-out. Listen to what the paper says—"

"Late on Tuesday night a daring burglary was perpetrated at Haverstock House, the suburban residence of Lord Haverstock at Putney Heath. The family were away at the country seat in Bucks, but the house was left in charge of a trusted caretaker and his wife, both of whom have been for many years in his lordship's service. On going his rounds on Wednesday morning, Boston, the caretaker, found the plate-room open, and between five and six hundred pounds' worth of silver missing, the lock of the door having been clean cut out with a centre-bit. The thieves, if there were more than one, must have been past masters at the craft, for examination of the premises showed that access had been gained through an attic window, which had been reached by climbing a stack-pipe forty feet high. Though the caretaker and his wife were sleeping next door to the plate-room they heard no sound during the night."

"But a still more startling illustration of the stealth and rapidly with which the robbery was effected is forthcoming. It appears that during Tuesday a letter was received at Scotland Yard informing the police authorities than an attempt to break into Lord Haverstock's residence would be made that night, and as a result of this communication, which was of course unguessed, a strong posse of constables and detectives were concealed in the grounds of the mansion. Some doubt seems to have existed in the minds of the police as to whether the warning was not a hoax, but they felt so confident in their dispositions for capturing the thief, if one should appear, that they did not apprise the caretaker of what was in the wind. It is probably

due to the watch having been kept outside, rather than in the house, that the success of the crime is due; for, though the night was not particularly dark, the close cordon of police must have been eluded by the burglar both on his approach and on his return with the plunder."

"Haverstock will be furious; there seems to have been great laxity somewhere," said Doctor Cathcart, when Kate finished reading. In his pre-occupation about his own affairs the old man had listened with more courtesy than interest, and now began to sort over the letters.

Lindsay, however, was interested in anything that interested Kate, and he abstained for the moment from opening the letters which his father tossed over to him, to put the question—

"Haven't the police got a clue of any kind?"

"When was any crime committed to which the police didn't get a clue?" laughed Kate. "They've got one now, at any rate, though it doesn't seem to be of much use to them. 'The detectives in charge of the case,' she read, 'at once attributed the burglary to a certain skilful young cracksmen who has hitherto managed to elude the clutches of the law. Color is lent to their suspicions by the fact that, despite a diligent search in his usual haunts yesterday, no trace of him was to be found.' How's that for a muddle?"

"Seems like good-bye to the Haverstock plate," replied Lindsay, seating himself at the breakfast-table, where the Surgeon-General was already deep in his correspondence. Kate laid aside the paper to take charge of the tea equipage, and the conversation changed. Nothing could long exclude the all-absorbing topic of Lindsay's departure on the morrow.

They chattered for some time on the prospects of the journey, and on a few odds and ends of necessary shopping that had to be completed that day, and then Lindsay remembered that he had not opened his letters. The first two of which he broke the seals proved to be unimportant, but as the young barrister perused the third his face grew grave and he glanced uneasily at his father. It is possible that he might have said nothing had not Kate perceived and drawn attention to his agitation.

"Perhaps it's best to have no secrets among us three, and I dare say there's nothing in it," he said as cheerfully as he could. "The object of my proposed voyage to India seems to have leaked out in some mysterious manner."

"Why, what's the matter? How can that be?" cried Doctor Cathcart and Kate in a startled chorus.

"This thing is an anonymous letter," said Lindsay, recovering his composure. "I will read it to you. It runs—"

"You had better lose no time in getting to your destination, unless you are to be forestalled in obtaining the diamond. A clever and astute member of the criminal classes is leaving England, if he has not done so already, with the express purpose of heading you off. Full particulars as to locality and the present holder of the jewel are in his possession. The writer gained this information by the merest accident, and though unknown to you and the Cathcart family, desires to prevent the perpetration of such a mean crime."

A dead silence followed the reading of the anonymous letter, each one staring at the other with shades of emotion varying from consternation to simple annoyance.

"I can't have you go out after this, my boy," said Doctor Cathcart at last. "With a desperate criminal on the same quest your life might be in danger."

Kate, too, without trying to influence her lover, showed a natural uneasiness, and pressed him for his opinion of the nameless warning.

The moment that Lindsay opened his mouth it was plain that whatever effect the letter might have it would not shake him from his purpose.

"I am not a child, and I hope I am not a coward; of course I shall go," he said. "It is quite on the cards that the stoppage of my journey is exactly the end 'A Lover of Justice' has in view."

"Perhaps it is simply a hoax," remarked Kate, striving to comfort herself illogically.

"I don't think that altogether," replied Lindsay, who though groping in the dark, had his legal training and some experience of the Old Bailey to assist him. "The writer of this letter, I take it, has an axe of his own to grind; it may be the one I have mentioned, or some other which is hidden from us. To accept such an anonymous warning as given in good faith would be obviously folly, for unless 'the Lover of Justice' were a personal acquaintance of the expert gentleman who is to forestall me, how could he have become cognizant of his schemes? If he, being a perfect stranger to the aforesaid expert gentleman, had merely chanced to overhear the plan, say in a railway carriage or in a public-house, there would have been nothing to prevent him from coming here to inform us personally."

"You mean that the warning, if there is anything in it, comes from a tainted if not a criminal source?" said Doctor Cathcart, following his son's reasoning with difficulty.

"That's it, but at the same time the writer may not necessarily be hostile to us," replied Lindsay. "He may be moved by a genuine wish that I should get the diamond before the other fellow for twenty reasons, the most probable at first sight being that there is bad blood between them. But whatever the motive there is no doubt that there has been a serious leakage of our plans—a perfectly inexplicable one."

And put their heads together as they might they could hit upon no clue to the way in which the leakage had occurred. They were all conscious that they had not mentioned the real purport of Lindsay's departure to any one, or spoken of it when there was the least chance of being overheard by servants. The only conclusion they could come to, in their ignorance of "Flash Alf's" nocturnal eavesdropping, was that Corporal Spriggs, being in some direct strait through the diamond, had communicated with some one besides the lawful owner. In that case what more likely than that his "second string" should have been one of his old criminal associates?

This theory, put forward by Lindsay, was ingenious, though, as the reader knows, it was not correct.

It had, however, the merit of to some extent allaying Doctor Cathcart's and Kate's apprehensions on his behalf, when he pointed out that if he was right the anonymous warning probably came from the "expert gentleman" himself with the object of stopping him from going.

"Which shows," said Lindsay convincingly, "that my rival thinks he has a good deal more to fear from me than I have from him. He may be tricky and slippery, as evidenced by this letter, but he certainly is not to be labelled dangerous."

Of this Lindsay was not sure in his own mind, nor was he really satisfied with the theory from which he argued so glibly. But having decided to go at all hazards, his immediate object was to reassure his father and Kate; and he was sure that his words had the effect. There was no more talk of hanging back, and the time passed quickly to the moment of departure.

A quarter to nine on Friday evening found the traveller at Victoria Station, whither he had driven after taking a tender farewell of his mother. The Surgeon-General and Kate accompanied him to see him off, though it was agreed before they started for the station that their last words should have no reference to the diamond, lest sharp ears should be about. Lindsay had not lost sight of the fact that he might have his rival in the race as a fellow-passenger.

The party arrived at the station with ten minutes to spare, and having had his luggage labelled, Lindsay placed his hand-bag in an empty first-class compartment, and stood talking to his friends on the platform.

There was the usual crowd noticeable on the departure of the Indian Mail, bronzed veterans returning to their commands, and gravely pompous civilians to the scene of their labors, with a sprinkling of youngsters going out to prove of what stuff they were made.

Doctor Cathcart was busily scanning the faces of the passengers in the hope of seeing some old comrades, when he was suddenly clapped on the shoulder by a bearded warrior, whose shabby tweed suit and deer-stalker had yielded no indication that he was on his way to take over a first-class district in the Punjab as General Commanding.

"Well, Cathcart," he said, "I thought you had retired long ago. Surely you are not going out again?"

"No such luck, Sir Robert," replied the Doctor, shaking hands cordially. "I am come to see my son off."

Lindsay, let me introduce you to Sir Robert Nicholson—an old chief and very good friend of mine."

The veteran was all kindness and geniality, but he could not keep that terrible voice of his in order. "Always glad to be of use to youngsters. Which service are you in, Mr. Cathcart? What, neither? How's that, Doctor?" he thundered in tones audible over the panting of the engine and the babel of tongues.

While Dr. Cathcart was explaining, rather vaguely, that his son's mission was a purely personal and temporary one, Kate's sharp eyes were attracted by the behavior of a passenger who had just taken his seat in the compartment where Lindsay had deposited his bag. At the close of Sir Robert's spasmodic and stentorian questions this individual rose hurriedly, and gathering up his belongings, betook himself to a carriage further along the train.

The girl wondered whether the removal was due to the loud utterance of the name of Cathcart by the friendly old soldier, and the quick thought that he might be the "expert and dangerous" one caused her to scan the appearance of the passenger closely. He was so muffled up in shawls that her scrutiny told her very little but that he was young with a somewhat prominent nose set between eyes that just then at any rate looked thoroughly scared rather than fierce and menacing.

"I am silly to think such a thing," Kate told herself, as the stranger sunk into his new compartment. "It is much more likely that he is some young officer whom the General's voice has frightened into fits. I am sure I should recognize that nose and those eyes again, for all his shawl and mufflers."

Nevertheless she was sorry that no opportunity offered for drawing Lindsay's attention to the personality of the man. It did not follow, of course, that he was going through to India, he might be only a Continental tourist with eyes fixed no further than Paris or Brussels, yet she would have liked to have put her lover in a position to recognize the one who had, possibly for a quite harmless reason, conceived a sudden dislike for that particular compartment. But it was not to be. The bell rang, and Lindsay, with an embrace for her, and a hearty pressure of his father's hand, stepped into the train.

Sir Robert, who was travelling alone, followed him in and with his sonorous farewells to his old comrade prevented any private communication.

"Never fear, Cathcart," shouted the General as the train steamed away. "I will look after the boy on the voyage, and maybe give him a hint or two on that mysterious business that you are so close about—if he isn't too cocksure to value my advice."

So Kate turned away with a lump in her throat and a prayer that the next three months might quickly pass. Sir Robert in his thoughtless geniality was leaning out of the window, thereby blocking all chance of a parting glimpse of Lindsay, but further along the train Kate saw the young man who had left the carriage.

He, also, had his head thrust out, and following the direction of his eye she imagined for a moment that he was looking at her.

But the idea was promptly shaken by a voice at her elbow, which said: "Strewth! see! there's Alf a peerin' at us out 'o' window."

And another older and hoarser voice replied: "Hish! don't be an idiot and give 'im away. Don't you mind he said we was to take no notice?"

Turning quickly Kate saw that the speakers were a fat, frowsy-looking woman of sixty, and a rather pretty girl with a shock of untidy hair surmounted by a much-behatched hat. The pair were dressed in a cheap and tawdry fashion that suggested the second-hand flimsy of coster ladies on a Sunday, and as the departing passenger could have no possible interest in herself, and there was no one else in the line of sight, Kate could only suppose that these were her friends.

Though how it came about that a young gentleman in irreproachable tourist clothes, travelling first-class, should be seen out by a couple of women typical of the Dials of Drury Lane, was a mystery that increased her anxious interest in him.

But as she left the station with her father, Kate decided not to venture her opinion with an incident that she told herself, probably had no bearing on their affairs.

CHAPTER V.

Doctor Zinacraft Calls

In the first few days after Lindsay's departure Kate experienced two surprises. One was a second proposal from Victor Vantbrace, who met her out of his clutches by telling

contrived to meet her as she was taking an early morning walk in the Park. He wore an air of deep humility, and said at once that he had heard from her brother Percy of her monetary losses with deep regret. At the same time he begged to be allowed to renew the offer that he had made.

Kate repulsed him as firmly as on the first occasion, but she necessarily omitted the harsh language. Much as she detested the man, she was obliged to allow that he was proposing to a girl whom, so far as she knew, he had every reason to believe to be without fortune or prospects.

"At any rate you will now acquire me of interested motives," he said, as he raised his hat and walked dejectedly away.

"It seemed almost as if his object was to get that sentiment 'on the records,' as the lawyers say," Kate reflected as she walked homewards.

The second surprise was her brother's behavior towards her. For many months Percy had not come near her unless he wanted something, but now he suddenly became attentive, not to say affectionate. He would look in two or three times a week, bringing her flowers or chocolate, and not once did he ask her for a loan. To Doctor Cathcart, if he met him, he would be deferentially polite, though till lately he had had nothing but abuse for the kind old man who had tried vainly to curb his follies.

Only once during these frequent calls did Percy allude to his sister's financial affairs, and that was when she herself introduced the subject in order to beg him once again not to divulge her loss to Mrs. Cathcart. For the young fellow's new-found pleasure in feminine society included the invalid lady, and he took to paying little friendly visits, sometimes accompanied by Kate and sometimes alone, to the room where Mrs. Cathcart passed most of her time.

Kate's request was met with a wry face and a repetition of incredulity.

"It isn't likely that I'm going to worry the old lady with any such gammon," laughed Percy. "It's about time you knocked off pitching me that yarn, sis, for it simply won't wash. I believe you do it for fear I should ask you for coin, but I'm not hard up just now. Had a stroke of luck."

There was an awkward ring in his laugh which Kate did not understand, but the implied accusation of meanness in her motives drew an immediate protest. She assured Percy with considerable heat that she had spoken nothing but the truth about the breakdown of her invested capital.

"If you don't believe me, why did you go away that day and tell Mr. Vantbrace that I was ruined?" she asked.

Percy had been watching her with a sly and sheepish smile, but her point-blank question caused him to knit his brows in a puzzled frown. His mode of life had not been conducive to rapid reasoning, and for a moment he was at loss for a reply.

"I told Victor what you said—not what I thought about it," he stammered at length. "But I say, Kate, he went on, talking very fast, 'I'll bet he's not you would do me a rare good turn by telling the story to—'"

"To the maids, I suppose," snapped Kate, puzzled by his halting manner.

"No, to—well, to some friends of mine—at least perhaps I had better call them creditors," he went on. "If I might send them to you to hear this yarn from your own lips, it—it would save me a heap of trouble. You see I don't really owe them all they say I do, but they are hanging on to me—making my life a burden, in fact—because they think I've got a rich sister to squeeze. If you would just undeceive them they would be content with what they've had out of me and leave me alone."

"Who are they?" said Kate, wondering why, if her brother was speaking the truth, he so persistently refused to meet her eye.

"One's a chap called Turton; the other's name is Zinacraft—Doctor Zinacraft," replied Percy. "Oh, you needn't look so grave—I don't owe him for medical services. He doesn't practise, at least not much, now a days."

"Does he lend money?" inquired Kate in her matter-of-fact way.

The young man's manner had all along been that of one who performs an unpleasant task, and her cross-questioning made him fractious.

"Oh, hang it, yes, something of the sort," he broke out impatiently. "But what does it matter so long as I am indebted to him, and you can get me out of his clutches by telling

him what you say is the plain truth? The point is, will you do it?"

"Will he keep it secret—so that it won't come to dear Mrs. Cathcart's ears?"

"Rather! He's as secret as the grave, is Zinacraft," said Percy Milborne, brightening at the signs of yielding.

So it was arranged that Doctor Zinacraft and Mr. Turton should call at an early date and be personally assured that Kate was no longer possessed of tangible assets. Having won his sister's consent Percy took himself off with all speed, and from that day his visits grew less frequent. Kate was not slow to perceive that he had had an object in coming so often, and that his object was now gained in her willingness to see the two men he had named.

But eager as Percy had shown himself to gain her consent, the "creditors" themselves seemed in no hurry to take advantage of it. It was not till a week later, when Kate was sitting one afternoon with Mrs. Cathcart, that the servant announced that two gentlemen were waiting to see her in the drawing-room.

"They gave no names, miss, but said that they were friends of Mr. Percy's and that you were expecting them," said the maid, as Kate came out into the hall, glad that it was Doctor Cathcart's hour for his rubber at the club, and that there was no chance of interruption.

She entered the drawing-room with something of a defiant air, for in the belief that her brother owed money to her visitors she naturally concluded that they had been concerned in his ruin. Moreover the ostensible cause of their presence implied want of faith in her statement, and she was prepared for rudeness.

Two forms rose respectfully at her entrance—a tall man and a very short one, and it appeared that the latter was to be the spokesman. He came forward with a curious side-long motion and half held out a hand which Kate ignored. He instantly withdrew his hand and pretended that he had been going to place a chair with it, but another rebuff met him. Kate bowed slightly and remained standing. The little man smiled foxily, and rubbed his hands.

"Allow me to introduce myself as Doctor Zinacraft, and this as my friend Turton," he said, indicating his lank, cadaverous companion with a jerk of his thumb. "We have called at the request of your brother, Mr. Percy Milborne."

"You wish to assure yourselves of my incapacity to render my brother financial assistance?" said Kate in a tone of disdain. The words "reptile" and "squirmy" had already crossed her mind in connection with her visitor.

With great self-denial Zinacraft had managed to keep within—only just within—the border-line of sobriety with a view to this afternoon call, and he assumed an attitude of dignity ludicrous in one of his inches.

"We are here on professional business in Mr. Percy Milborne's interest," he replied. "Entirely in Mr. Milborne's interest, eh, Turton?" he put in as an aside, and receiving a nod from his silent partner, he continued: "That being so, you will doubtless receive and answer our questions in the spirit in which they are put?"

"I will certainly tell you the truth, if that is what you mean," said Kate, with growing irritation at his beating about the bush. She was also annoyed by the meaning glances, quite unintelligible to her, which the pair exchanged whenever she opened her mouth. The glances were very noticeable after her last answer, and she heard Turton murmur—

"Rapid cerebration—rapid, very."

"Did you speak, sir?" she caught him up.

But the man of few words slunk back abashed, and Zinacraft began again—soothingly, as though he was talking to a naughty child.

"You have been under the impression—yes, impression is the best word for the present—that you have lately experienced a loss of fortune?" he said. "I trust in all sincerity that you have been able to conceal that impression, and that your loss has proved to be a mere ahem—chimera?"

"I do not know by what right you speak to me of impressions and chimeras," snapped Kate, really angry now. "It is a fact that the company in which my trust-money was invested has ceased to pay dividends, and is on the point of being wound up. That is the fact which I understood you were coming to ascertain, and now that you have it from me I do not see any reason for prolonging this interview."

Again those mutual glances! It was as though Zinacraft said to Turton, "Make a note of that," and as though Turton said, "Yes, it is very sad; I have made a note of it."

(Continued next week)

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(Continued from page two)
the better success likely to attend its purchase and care by the beekeeper.

How to Prepare

Hives should always be prepared for package bees with combs or at least full sheets of bee comb foundation. Such bees should never be released in hives containing only starters in the frames or no starters at all, as package bees need every assistance in making a start in their new home.

The hives and other supplies which will be used for the packages should be purchased several weeks before the bees are expected to arrive. The hives should be set up ready for the bees on the stands where you expect them to stay. Bees will not stand confinement well over five or six days and must be released as soon after receipt as possible.

The Time to Order

It is advisable to have the bees arrive about the time of settled warm weather in your locality, which will usually be about fruit bloom time. Shippers of packages of bees from the south have been swamped with orders the past few seasons, and many beekeepers have been disappointed in their attempts to get packages. For this reason it is necessary to place your order with a reliable broker as far in advance as possible, even six months. It is a big advantage for package bees, which will have to build their own combs, to have them arrive at the beginning of a honey flow such as fruit bloom.

If the beekeeper wishes to get some honey from them the same season they arrive, it is necessary that they reach his location early. To produce surplus honey bees must be built up for the main honey flow (honey plant bloom), and not on the honey flow. Where only increase is wanted it is possible to buy bees at lower prices later in the season. However they should always arrive early enough to build up in numbers of bees and in stores of honey sufficient to winter. It is necessary to feed package bees at the time of their release if there is no honey flow on, or the weather is inclement.

Preliminary Instructions

Notify your expressman or postman that you are expecting the bees and arrange for their immediate delivery to you. Bees are frequently lost in a few minutes if left in packages directly in the hot sunlight. See that the expressman or postman knows that.

It is always advisable to feed bees just before they are released in the hives, as this makes them quieter and also supplies them with food for several hours in case of inclement weather. This food will also be used to build combs and is never wasted by the bees. The best food is pure cane granulated sugar syrup, very thick and warmed just enough to take the chill off. The usual practice is to lay the packages on one side and paint the thick syrup on the screen side of the package, where the bees may get at it in great numbers. Keep the bees out of the hot sun or out of cold winds, as the case may be. If bees are released on foundation it is best to feed them for a few days a mixture of two parts sugar to one of water by bulk, to assist them in getting established. The queen is enabled to begin laying the eggs as soon as the colony is established and the colony gaining in strength.

How to Release the Bees

One method of releasing package bees is to put an empty super on each hive and after opening the screen of the cage so the bees begin to come out, place the cage in the super and put on the cover. Then or frame of foundation is placed in the hive below. It is well to put on feeders at once. Packages of all hives should be reduced to room enough for only one or two bees to pass at a time until the package bees are well established. This is to prevent

their being robbed out by other bees. The bees will usually pass down and take possession of the combs or frames of foundation in a short time, unless the weather continues quite cool. At such latter times it is often several days before the bees leave their packages.

Because of this delay it is the practice of some to open the cages thoroughly and shake all the bees out of the cage directly into the hive they are to occupy. With a feeder on the bees will usually settle down. Where queens come in separate cages and not released with the bees, they are sometimes dead. By opening the cages at once, the beekeeper knows the exact condition of affairs. When the queen is dead, bees from two packages may be put together with one queen. They will seldom fight after the demoralization of being shipped. Some beekeepers object to this procedure because the bees in taking flight immediately, are not established and may drift to other hives. At times half the bees may then be in one or two hives and not enough to survive in the others. This can be obviated by dipping each cage of bees entirely into water just before opening, so the bees cannot fly after having their wings wet. The water should not be cold enough to chill the bees and this should not be done if the weather is cold. The method of procedure is a matter of individual opinion reached after personal experiment.

Bees or Honey

Package bees are purchased by beekeepers either for getting a honey crop or to increase the number of colonies of bees they own. It is not possible under most circumstances to run bees both for increase and honey. If honey is wanted, the larger the size of the package purchased to put into a separate hive, the better the prospects of a honey crop. If increase alone is wanted, smaller packages may be purchased and these bees may be allowed to devote their whole energy the first season to building up for winter. It is probable that the most satisfaction toward honey production will come from buying not less than three pounds of bees for each hive, unless your honey flow comes quite late in the season and gives the bees more time to build up in strength for it. The 2-pound package is the smallest advised where increase alone is wanted. What any package of bees will do depends most of all on the honey plants available for them in your locality and the weather conditions while these honey-plants are in bloom. Honey production is subject to occasional failures just as any other line of agricultural work.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION

Mr. R. R. Webb, the well-known secretary of the Victoria Automobile association, was in Sidney Tuesday making arrangements for the tourist season, the association are appointing a representative for Sidney, who will meet all boats and look after the interests of members, distribution of publicity pamphlets, as well as giving useful information to all tourists.

The Victoria Automobile association numbers over 4,000 members and members are in progress to amalgamate all automobile clubs and associations of B. C. into one organization.

Car owners and citizens generally should be careful to have dealings only with the accredited representatives of the Victoria Automobile association.

Speedie's Stage will run special cars to Victoria on May 24, to catch the procession, leaving at 8 a.m.

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RUDE RURAL RHYMES

CONSOLIDATION

Some towns have got too many preachers; the signs of care are on their features. They find the pasture very thin and all their bones show through their skin. Their wages small are slowly paid, their wives are sad and early fade. If towns are small in population, they should be all one congregation. Let every burg consider whether it might not worship all together. Alike the hopes, alike the needs for which our human nature pleads, and brotherhood is more than creeds. O let us, if our town is small warmed by one furnace, in one hall, pray all for each and each for all. Our little towns might be more happy if we were kinder and less scrappy. This spot of all the universe is ours for better or for worse. We breathe alike its vital airs, concerned alike with its affairs. To man it as our fathers manned, to make it what the fathers planned, let's join together in one bunch and thereby magnify our punch. We meet in daily life the Baptist men join with the Presbyterian, and naught in either one, I wot, divides him from the Methodist. We're all alike in heart and soul; let's join in one efficient whole and knock old Satan for a fool. Let's keep one good fat preacher going, instead of three whose ribs are showing.

—Bob Adams

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT COMMERCIAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR FIRST HALF

On Wednesday, May 30 Sidney and District Commercial League, baseball team will play their first when the following schedule for the home game when they will play first half of the season was arranged. Spencer's, Messers Bowers and Dick- It is hoped that all fans and umpire son were delegates to the Victoria roasters will turn out en masse.

DATE	TEAMS	GROUNDS
Wednesday, May 16	Spencers vs. Hudson's Bay	Stadium
Friday, May 18	Sons of Canada vs. Sidney	N. W. Park
Wednesday, May 30	Sidney vs. Spencers	Sidney
Friday, June 1	Hudson's Bay vs. Sons of Canada	N. W. Park
Wednesday, June 6	Sidney vs. Hudson's Bay	Sidney
Friday, June 8	Sons of Canada vs. Spencers	N. W. Park
Wednesday, June 13	Hudson's Bay vs. Spencers	Stadium
Friday, June 15	Sidney vs. Sons of Canada	Sidney
Wednesday, June 20	Spencers vs. Sidney	Stadium
Friday, June 22	Sons of Canada vs. Hudson's Bay	N. W. Park
Wednesday, June 27	Spencers vs. Sidney	Sidney
Friday, June 29	Hudson's Bay vs. Sons of Canada	N. W. Park

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If you are unfortunate enough to swallow a fish bone and it comes dislodged from your throat, sucking a lemon will dissolve it for you.

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A teaspoonful of salt thoroughly stirred into the basin of starch will add a splendid gloss to linens.

GIRL GUIDES

The Guide Law.

1. A Guide's honor is to be trusted
2. A Guide is loyal to the King and her officers, and to her parents, her country, and her employers or employees.
3. A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Guide is a friend to all, and a sister to every other Guide, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. A Guide is courteous.
6. A Guide is a friend to animals.
7. A Guide obeys orders of her parents, patrol leaders, or Captain, without question.
8. A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties.
9. A Guide is thrifty.
10. A Guide is clean in thought, word and deed.

The Guide Promise.

On my honor I promise that I will do my best—

To do my duty to God and the King.

To help other people at all times.

To obey the Guide Law.

It is the custom for the Girl Guides in Canada to celebrate Empire Day by attendance at Divine service in a body and in uniform, on the Sunday preceding or following Empire Day. The Sidney Girl Guides will attend St. Andrew's church next Sunday evening and the Union church the following Sunday.

R. MATTHEWS,
Guide Mistress.

BOY SCOUTS

Test for Second Class Scout

1. Have at least one month's service as a Tenderfoot Scout.
2. Have a knowledge gained by practice of elementary first aid and bandaging covering the following:
 - (a) Triangular bandage, (b) Fastening the bandage, (c) To make a large arm sling, (d) Fractured arm bone, (e) To carry a patient, (f) Fracture of the forearm, (g) Fractured jaw, (h) Fractured collar bone, (i) Fracture of the leg, (j) Arterial bleeding.
3. Know the Semaphore (or Morse) sign for every letter in the alphabet and for the numerals. Must send and receive a simple message.
4. Follow a trail for half a mile in twenty-five minutes.
5. Go a mile in twelve minutes at "Scout's Pace." A margin of thirty seconds each way is permitted. This is not an athletic feat but a test for judging distance by time.
6. Lay and light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches. No paper or birch bark to be used.
7. Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes without cooking utensils, other than the regulation billy, or its equivalent, in the open over camp fire if possible. N.B.—or without any utensils.
8. Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.

The troop will meet at 7 o'clock tonight in uniform.

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The Review Job Printing Dept.

We are in a position to handle job work in a satisfactory manner, and will appreciate any orders received. The Review plant is well equipped in every way, being the largest and most up-to-date of any found in a town the size of Sidney. We have added considerable equipment to the Review plant during the past year or so in order to be in a position to successfully handle anything that may be placed in our hands in the commercial job printing line. The Review has had splendid support in this direction, and this fact is very much appreciated. If at any time our customers are not satisfied we hope they will tell us so, and we will endeavor to make it right. We go on the principal that only the very best work is wanted by our many customers, and we endeavor to give them what they want. To those who have printing to be done, we ask them to give us a chance to do it. We feel sure that our prices will be found reasonable, consistent with good workmanship.

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The Review

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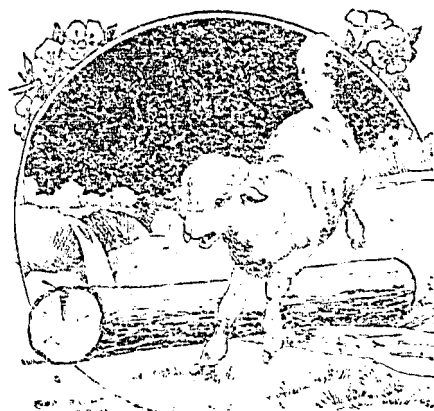
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4 P.M.
6 P.M.
11.15 P.M.

PHONE 54, SID-
NEY FOR IN-
FORMATION

LEAVE SIDNEY

9 A.M.
10.00 A.M.
1 P.M.
3 P.M.
5 P.M.
7 P.M.

SUNDAY ONLY

LEAVE VICTORIA

10 A.M.
2 P.M.
8 P.M.
10.15 P.M.

PHONE 394 VIC-
TORIA, FOR IN-
FORMATION

LEAVE SIDNEY

11 A.M.
3 P.M.
9 P.M.

SPEEDIE'S STAGE

PATRICIA BAY — SIDNEY — REST HAVEN

SUNDAYS

Leave Sidney	Leave Victoria	Leave Sidney	Leave Victoria
* 8.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.50 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	* 12.45 p.m.	10.45 a.m.
* 5.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.

Starts from in front of Sloan's Shoe Store.

*Via Patricia Bay

SPECIAL TRIPS ARRANGED

Phones: Victoria 1128, 2013L.
From 740 Yates Street, Victoria.

Sidney 64R

J. F. SIMISTER

BEACON AVENUE

OPPOSITE BANK AND P. O.

GENERAL FANCY DRAPER

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbon

FULL RANGE OF BUTTERICK PATTERNS

DEEP COVE MOTOR SERVICE

DEEP COVE — PATRICIA BAY — REST HAVEN — VICTORIA

PASSENGER SERVICE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
LEAVE DEEP COVE 9.00 a.m.	LEAVE VICTORIA 10.40 a.m.
12.30 p.m.	" " 5.30 p.m.

SUNDAYS	SUNDAYS
LEAVE DEEP COVE 8.15 a.m.	LEAVE VICTORIA 10.30 a.m.
7.00 p.m.	" " 8.30 p.m.

FREIGHT SERVICE	FREIGHT SERVICE
LEAVE DEEP COVE 8.00 a.m.	LEAVE VICTORIA 1.30 p.m.

From 1117 Broad Street, Victoria

Phone 70R, Sidney

Commencing May 15th, 1923

Phone 1392, Victoria

E. & N. RAILWAY

VICTORIA-NANAIMO-WELLINGTON—Leaves Victoria 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily.

VICTORIA-COURTENAY—Leaves Victoria 9 a.m. daily except Sunday.

VICTORIA-FORT ALBERNI—Leaves Victoria 9 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

VICTORIA-LAKE COWICHAN—Leaves Victoria 9 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

L. D. CHETHAM,
District Passenger Agent

PAY CASH	Phone 9X	PAY LESS
KING OSCAR BONE- LESS RIPPERS—Tin	10c	LUX— Per packet 11c
POST TOASTIES— Per packet	11c	FRENCH CASTILE SOAP—Per cake ... 9c
GXO CUBES— 2 for	25c	NEW LAID EGGS— Per dozen 25c

Sidney Trading Co. Ltd.